

the Lawrentian

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1984
LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY,
APPLETON, WI 54911
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Convocation:

Journalist speaks here on labor movement

by Ann Binder

Editor's note: Nearly half a century ago, Abraham Raskin, Tuesday's convocation speaker, started covering labor for the New York Times. Currently writing a history of organized labor since the New Deal, he is well-qualified to speak to us about the U.S. labor movement, its past, its present, and its future possibilities. For the past week he has been visiting classes and discussing the labor movement and his journalism career with interested students.

From the Great Depression until about a decade ago, U.S. labor unions grew in both size and economic, social and political strength. The workers in the labor movement fought for and won the right to belong to labor unions of their choice and to collectively bargain with the owners of industry for better wages and working conditions. Picket lines were respected; scabs were not tolerated. The unions were a vital institutional force in the U.S. economy for ensuring that human needs were not neglected while competition drove industry to seek ever-higher profits.

But since the 1970's, labor has come into hard times. Union-busting has become the favored activity of such corporations as Continental Airlines, Greyhound, and McDonnell-Douglas, as well as the U.S. Government (remember the air traffic controllers' strike?). Workers in more and more industries are accepting wage cuts and two-tier wage scales (in which new hires work for



rates as much as 20-25 percent below those for old employees with the same job, and pay increases are awarded for them at a much slower rate). During a strike against Boeing Aircraft last October, half the union's members went back to work before the strike was over. Three

years ago during PATCO's strike, none of the airline unions respected the striking workers' picketline. And union membership is declining drastically—e.g., in the mid-1970's the United Steelworkers of America had 1.2 million members. Union leaders' estimates these days show

between 500,000 and 600,000 dues-paying members.

Mr. Raskin paints us a bleak picture of the state of the union today. In these times, with gigantic multinationals able to move to wherever labor costs will be cheapest, "never has the need for a dynamic labor movement...been greater," he says. "Wage concessions reluctantly agreed to by unions to keep their companies alive slow but do not stop the flight of work to low-wage sanctuaries overseas," says Raskin. "A vibrant, principled and purposeful labor movement is an indispensable element in the fabric of American democracy, both as a champion of the interests of wage-earners and as social counterweight to the power of business and finance."

The troubles of today's labor movement involve more than simply the tough or side-stepping tactics of today's corporations. "The real sickness in today's labor movement is internal," says Raskin; "a sluggishness of spirit that must be cured from within." Many workers simply do not identify themselves with or become involved in their unions; many hold union cards simply to hold union jobs. Many rank-and-file members feel alienated from the "traditionalist practices of their unions." Many union leaders seem more interested in perpetuating their own leadership than in responding to the voices of the rank-and-file. Added to the division between union leadership and union membership is the division between young

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They're crusading for hundreds of disciples

by Scott Whitcomb

About ten people sat in a circle sharing their personal experiences in relationship to the scriptures. They were led by Jon Rittenhouse. He is the charismatic leader of the Cam-



pus Crusade for Christ which just commenced this term at Lawrence. The slogan written on the events calendar states - "Come join us. Not just another group - we're starting a movement!" Although there are only about ten members at present, Jon said that he wouldn't mind preaching to hundreds of 'disciples' at Lawrence.

The Crusade for Christ is not simply a campus organization. The 'movement' is prevalent in over 800 colleges and claims to have some 16,000 full-time members. The budget for the Campus Crusade is \$93 million dollars - a respectable sum. Jon Rittenhouse said that 85%

of the funds come from private contributors. These contributors largely consist of individuals, families, and small groups.

What started as an individual effort at UCLA in 1951 has grown into a substantial nationwide movement. The audiences for these speakers are often greater than ten in size. One speech given at the University of Hawaii drew 3,000 listeners. This speaker was Josh McDowell. He has spoken to over five million students at 580 colleges in 57 countries.

The crusade is interdenominational. Mr. Rittenhouse said that the purpose of the movement is to promote "an intimate personal relationship with Jesus." He feels that denominational religions, while often necessary, are basically inadequate for meeting the daily needs of individuals. Jon stopped

*He hopes that they will
delight in God like he
delights in a fudge
sundae*

short of denouncing them altogether; however, he does feel that an hour of church per week does not create a 'true' Christian. The crusade's purpose is to create a groundswell of members on the campus who will eventually affect their environment. This environment includes affecting the policies, values, social life, and priorities of the Lawrence community.

The crusade differs from the Lawrence Christian Fellowship

largely in terms of attitude. The Campus Crusade promotes active recruitment of students who appear to have some interest. The LCF relies mostly on the initiative of the students to come to the meetings and to participate actively. Jon said that he doesn't try to pressure students - just to persuade them. He

describes their attitude as "loving, but tough."

Jon is very persuasive. Before I fully realized it, I was being questioned as to whether I would consider getting involved. They were unsuccessful in recruiting me, but they apparently have managed quite well nationwide.

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Politics hit campus

by Colleen McVeigh

Political activism, that strange bug, infected the Lawrence campus last term under the auspices of two well known political corporations, the Democratic and Republican parties. The campus branches of these opposing factions are respectively known as the Young Democrats and the Campus Republicans (which is affiliated with the Young Republicans).

While party representatives contacted the founders of both groups over the summer, Campus Republicans went public first during Fall term. Nick Fuhrman, the Wisconsin chairman for Campus Republicans, contacted Mary Eggen in Green Bay. This meeting was the first wave of a Republican blitzkrieg that swept the Lawrence campus along with many other campuses after the 1980 elections.

On the Lawrence campus this first onslaught ended in a net gain of 20-25 core members all of whom worked vigorously to distribute free pamphlets and newsletters from the

National Republican Organization. Moreover, Campus Republicans volunteered individually to work on Toby Roth's campaign. Volunteers were provided with literature to help them make a decision about working on Roth's campaign.

After organizing and deciding on direction first term, the next two terms of the '83/'84 year will be filled with politically educational activities.

"My goal is to get people politically involved. People think of politics on a superficial level, as something outside campus. We learn about what we want and how to get it by expressing our views in Washington," said Campus Republican President Tammi Follet.

Several activities are planned to increase the level of political awareness on campus. The first activity takes place the first weekend in March in Madison. Young democrats and republicans from Wisconsin will take over the capitol, representing senators and con-

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View from the Desk

The International

Adapted from
CHAS. H. KERR'S translation.
Slightly slower than march time

Harmonized by
RUDOLF LIEBICH

1. A - rise ye pris - ers of star - va - tion A - rise ye wret - ched of the
2. We want no con - descend - ing sav - iors To rule us from their judg - ment
3. The law oppres - ses us and tricks us, The wage slave sys - tem drain - our
4. Re - build them seated in their glo - ry, The kings of mine and rail and
5. We toil - ers from all fields u - nit - ed Join hand - in hand with all who

earth For jus - tice thunders con - dem - na - tion A bet - ter world's in
hall We work - ers ask not for their fav - ors Let us con - sult for
blood; The rich are free from ob - li - ga - tions, The laws the poor de -
sail! What have you read in all their sto - ry, But how they plan - dered
work; The earth be - longs to us, the work - ers, No room here for the

"Issues Facing Black Students on a Predominantly White Campus" was the title of a talk given by Lu Palmer on February 19th in Riverview Lounge. Palmer, who is a professor on the ACM Urban Studies Program, Chicago activist, and host of "Lu's Notebook", a radio program, was invited to campus by the Black Organization of Students as part of Black History Month.

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Who among us - "us" being the vast majority of whites that make up the Lawrence student body - could deny that it is a "topic", a topic that we study, or discuss, or feel very strongly about. But racism is certainly not something that we grew up with on the receiving end; if we internalized it, we internalized the fallacies of white supremacy, the patronizing attitudes toward an inferior "race" and "its culture", and the fears of losing our material comforts that these ideas are justifying. At the very best, we internalize a kind of guilt for being born white - and fortunate. We were not forced, as Lu Palmer so clearly and forcefully stated, to internalize someone else's explanation for our failure in society.

Unfortunately, this is all we feel we can fairly reiterate about what Lu Palmer said regarding "Issues Facing Black Students on a Predominantly White Campus". It needed to be said, and he said it very well, that each and every one of us has internalized feelings of racism, because racism is so pervasive in our society.

This is not to say that we don't hold very strong personal opinions about the origins of racism and, consequently, the steps that should be taken to eradicate inequality based on racist policies or any other criteria. But after examining our own reactions, both positive and negative, to what Lu Palmer said, the only reasonable conclusion seems to be that it is necessary to continue the discussion of the basic issues involved with the hope that the diametrically opposed positions may find their resolution both on a personal and a societal level.

With this in mind, we look forward to BOS's organization of further discussion surrounding the issues brought up by Lu Palmer. And we hope that others will join the discussion scheduled for next Tuesday to heighten their own awareness.

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professionalism that comes only by experience.

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But saying that denying abortions takes away the rights of a woman to control her body overlooks the fact that an abortion takes away the rights of a child to his or her own body.

The statement that those against abortions are trying to impose their

moral values overlooks the fact that much of our legal system is a moral statement. Is it anti-constitutional to have laws against child abuse?

The fact that abortions will always be around is not a reason to legalize them either. We would not have a law ordering child-abusers, who will always be around, to bring their children to a clinic to abuse them in order to treat them quickly, even if that was feasible to do. Abortions must be dealt with, not just accepted.

I've used emotionally loaded comparisons, I know. But I'm not trying to put something over; they are reasonable comparisons. I challenge you to really think about them.

—STACIE MADAY

A New Third Party

Letter to the Editor:

The National Unity Party of Wisconsin, with John B. Anderson as chairman, is now working toward party organization and Wisconsin ballot status - as a new third party. NUP groups are now being formed in Wisconsin colleges and universities. To begin the exciting work, we would like your institution to have an active student group in order for you to have more input in

to the political arena and more control of your future.

Interested students should contact me or/and attend our student organizer's meeting at the U.W. Madison Main Student Union at Lakefront room cafeteria, Sunday, February 26, at 1:00 p.m. We'll be wearing Anderson buttons.

Dr. Virginia S. Burlingame
Box 145 Franksville, WI 53126
414-681-2191

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Political Groups...

gressmen. The mock assembly presents bills and performs other legislative functions. A convention in Brookfield is scheduled for the first weekend in April. Young Democrats and Republicans attend workshops to learn of the latest political goals, issues, and stances. The group will also man registering tables at Downer before the end of February and hopes to participate in a county caucus either as a group, or possibly, individually. In addition, such notorious speakers as William F. Buckley, Jr., Vice-President George Bush, George Will, and Toby Roth answered requests from the Campus Republicans to speak on campus and requested schedules.

Her main objective, Follet says, is to leave a stable group behind when she graduates. She adds that the group members, committed government majors, are involved for experience more than anything.

Campus Republicans receives funds from LUCC for bus fees and xeroxing. In order to receive LUCC funding, a group must prove itself lasting and establish an organized structure with a presidency, vice-presidency, secretary and treasurer or a similar structure.

The young Democrats, founded in response to the 1984 elections, is the result of correspondence between Jon Richards and Paul Bookter dur-

When the Lights go Down in the 'brary . . .

by Amy Bell

Click. "Dammit!" One hour later: Click. "Dammit!" These are familiar sounds to anyone who has studied in the library this term.

Over the winter break, the lighting control system was hooked up. The system was built in the library when the library was constructed in 1975. According to Don Stuyvenberg of Physical Plant, "The system was meant to control the lighting when students turned the lights on and inadvertently left them on."

Every hour on the hour, 2700 of the library's 3000 fluorescent lights shut off. They must then be turned on again manually by a student. Hooking up the control system helps cut back on electricity costs; most of the lights are only on eight hours a day instead of eighteen. \$875 was saved in January alone, and \$13,960 can be saved a year in power and light bulbs.

Despite the savings, there is some inconvenience to students. "It's annoying. I expect the lights to go out every hour, but they seem to go out more often," said freshman Jama Fisk.

Kathy Janssen, another freshman, is also disturbed when sudden darkness interrupts her studies. Yet Kathy feels that "if it's really conserving energy, it doesn't bother me too much."

One junior had a negative view of the whole idea. "It's a nuisance turning the lights on. They go off five minutes before the hour, and then again five minutes later. It's my responsibility. I hate it. It's a burden."

Dennis Ribbens, director of the library, admitted that there still were some bugs in the system. "The double cut-off seems to happen more at night, around 11 p.m. The lights don't go off at all at 8 p.m., 9 p.m. or 10 p.m.," said Ribbens. "I would rather bypass having the lights go off at 11 p.m. than have the inconvenience of them going off twice in five minutes."

Students have gone to drastic measures to keep the lights from going off every hour. "The students are taping the light switches up," said Stuyvenberg. "This burns out the switch mechanism. For the amount of money being saved, students could put up with a little hardship."

"Ultimately, there is no way to stop a person from being destructive," said Ribbens. "I can't believe students would be callous enough to do so if they knew of the benefits of the system and realized that they were only adding to LU's bill."

Some students are still unsure of the benefits of the system. "It's so worthless. It seems like it would take more energy to turn the lights



"What, me worry?"

off and on," said Jama.

"Basically, this isn't true, especially in terms of fluorescent fixtures," said Ribbens. Turning off and on the lights "doesn't take more energy, but does affect bulb life."

With a little patience on the students' part, the new lighting system will continue to save money. And, as Stuyvenberg said, "It keeps tuition from going sky-high."

Food preparation: A behind-the-scenes look

by Peter McGaffigan and Kristofer Swanson

You have undoubtedly wondered, at one time or another, what is involved in the preparation and serving of your meals.

It starts with Lori Gosz, the Director of Food Services/Conferences here at Lawrence University and a dietetics graduate of UW-Stout. She has carefully created a five-week menu cycle, interspersed with menus from home, that has occasional variations such as shish kebabs.

Food is ordered and purchased within the state by means of a bid system. On Monday afternoons and Tuesdays, salesmen come in and make a bid on some of the items being used during the following week. The lowest bid is not always the one accepted because Ms. Gosz considers the quality of the products to be important as well.

There are some rumors about the Lawrence food service, but most of them are fortunately false. For example, many people think that the cheese served is government cheese - this is not true. In fact, Lawrence

cannot get any government subsidies, according to Ms. Gosz, since it is a private school. The hamburgers and taco meat do not contain soybeans any more either. Before Christmas, they did contain

The new hours have been a source of controversy. The reason behind them is that with the absence of a break between breakfast and lunch, those who eat breakfast and stay for lunch are not recorded, thereby

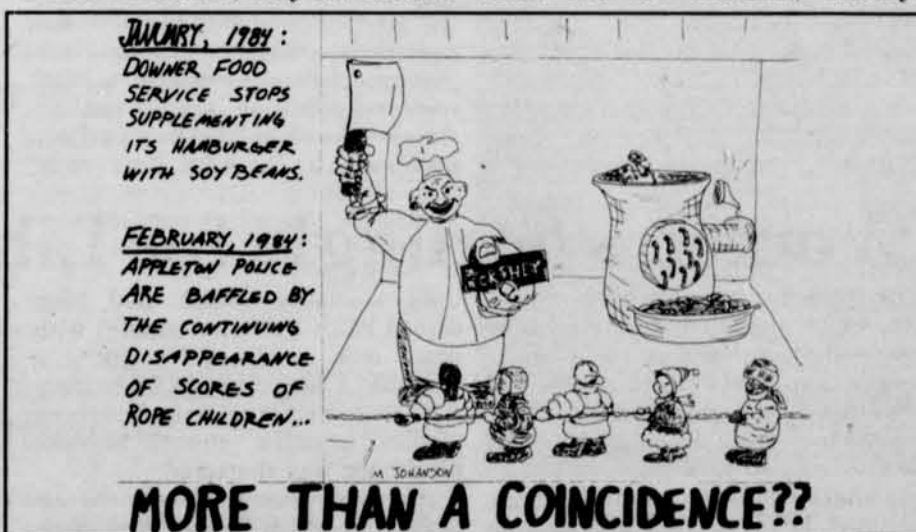
beginning of the year. Their purpose is to test new dishes and to bring complaints and suggestions to the attention of Ms. Gosz. The questionnaire you received last week was an effort to gain student input. Food Committee meetings are every other week in the Blue Room at 12:30 p.m., and all students on the board plan are welcome to attend.

If you think you may have detected discrepancies between

Colman should serve the same items as Downer

Downer and Colman dining halls, you are more than likely correct. For example, Colman coffee is mixed from a frozen concentrate while coffee served on the first floor of Downer is brewed. We feel that the people who eat at Colman should be offered the same items Downer serves. For instance, Downer had tablecloths on all tables and punch the day the shish kebabs were served, but to our recollection Colman did not. Also, until two weeks ago, fruit juice was never available at Colman at lunch or supper. In the future, we hope to see differences such as these rectified.

People can always complain about the food served, but we feel that the food service is overall quite good.



soybeans and were more nutritious, but due to complaints from students and workers, they are now pure beef. Vegetables do not have any sugar or salt added to them either, but there is a lot of sugar in the peanut butter.

causing inaccurate records for Downer. Also, people on the sports teams were arriving at the tail end of dinner, or sometimes missing dinner altogether. The new hours are (M-F): 7:30-10:00; 11:00-1:30; and 4:30-6:30.

A food committee, with two representatives from each residence hall, has been in existence since the

Prairie Folk's theatre group will appear in Coffeehouse

For a theatre group in the Dakotas, who is there to play to? Mostly farmers. Are farmers going to go see theatre? Not likely; they're too busy working, and what does theatre have to say about their lives? For the Dakota Theatre Caravan, the discouraging environment of the Dakotas was seen as a challenge and an opportunity to create a play that had far more to communicate to and about Americans today than do more standard productions. The play was written by Caravan members from interviews with citizens of small towns in the Dakotas, and then brought back to those same areas. "Welcome Home" celebrates the historic and cultural heritage of the

people of the Midwest by portraying a slice of midwestern prairie life. It is a theatre for Dakota farmers and workers and must be evaluated in that context—it represents a belief in bringing theatre to people, and separating the traditional barriers between performers and audience.

The Dakota Theatre Caravan was born in the Dakotas, and since then has been featured on National Public Radio and in two documentary films about unique theatre companies.

The group will appear on campus Wednesday, Feb. 29 at 8 p.m. in the Coffeehouse. Tickets, at \$3.00 for the general public, will be available at the door.

Campus Crusade . . .

The Bible is interpreted very literally by the organization. "When God says 1000 (in the Bible), he means 1000," Jon remarked.

The focus of the group is supposed to be intensity in belief and in recruitment. The members within the group seemed to be typical, conscientious, students who are seeking close association with others of common religious tendencies. They certainly didn't strike me as religious fanatics bent on hassling others in order to enlarge the membership.

Some of the members used in-

teresting analogies to express their favorite things in life. "I love math, because it's perfect - like God," one member remarked. Jon summed up his wish for the group. He hopes that they will delight in God like he delights in a fudge sundae.

The meeting of the members next week will have a very practical side to it as well as working toward their ideal of establishing an intimate relationship with Christ. Jon promises to reveal a guaranteed method of getting better grades in less time. Now who could pass that up?



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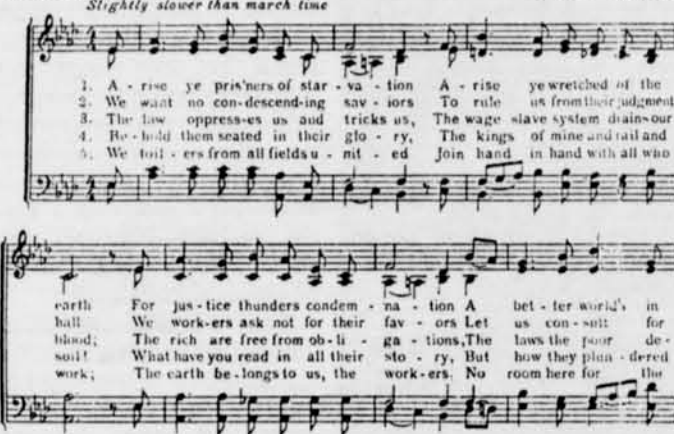
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The National Unity Party of Wisconsin, with John B. Anderson as chairman, is now working toward party organization and Wisconsin ballot status — as a new third party. NUP groups are now being formed in Wisconsin colleges and universities. To begin the exciting work, we would like your institution to have an active student group in order for you to have more input in

to the political arena and more control of your future.

Interested students should contact me or/and attend our student organizer's meeting at the U.W. Madison Main Student Union at Lakefront room cafeteria, Sunday, February 26, at 1:00 p.m. We'll be wearing Anderson buttons.

Dr. Virginia S. Burlingame
Box 145 Fransville, WI 53126
414-681-2191

cont. from page 1

Political Groups...

gressmen. The mock assembly presents bills and performs other legislative functions. A convention in Brookfield is scheduled for the first weekend in April. Young Democrats and Republicans attend workshops to learn of the latest political goals, issues, and stances. The group will also man registering tables at Downer before the end of February and hopes to participate in a county caucus either as a group, or possibly, individually. In addition, such notorious speakers as William F. Buckley, Jr., Vice-President George Bush, George Will, and Toby Roth answered requests from the Campus Republicans to speak on campus and requested schedules.

Her main objective, Follet says, is to leave a stable group behind when she graduates. She adds that the group members, committed government majors, are involved for experience more than anything.

Campus Republicans receives funds from LUCC for bus fees and xeroxing. In order to receive LUCC funding, a group must prove itself lasting and establish an organized structure with a presidency, vice-presidency, secretary and treasurer or a similar structure.

The young Democrats, founded in response to the 1984 elections, is the result of correspondence between Jon Richards and Paul Bookter dur-

When the Lights go Down in the 'brary . . .

by Amy Bell

Click. "Dammit!" One hour later: Click. "Dammit!" These are familiar sounds to anyone who has studied in the library this term.

Over the winter break, the lighting control system was hooked up. The system was built in the library when the library was constructed in 1975. According to Don Stuyvenberg of Physical Plant, "The system was meant to control the lighting when students turned the lights on and inadvertently left them on."

Every hour on the hour, 2700 of the library's 3000 fluorescent lights shut off. They must then be turned on again manually by a student. Hooking up the control system helps cut back on electricity costs; most of the lights are only on eight hours a day instead of eighteen. \$875 was saved in January alone, and \$13,960 can be saved a year in power and light bulbs.

Despite the savings, there is some inconvenience to students. "It's annoying. I expect the lights to go out every hour, but they seem to go out more often," said freshman Jama Fisk.

Kathy Janssen, another freshman, is also disturbed when sudden darkness interrupts her studies. Yet Kathy feels that "if it's really conserving energy, it doesn't bother me too much."

One junior had a negative view of the whole idea. "It's a nuisance turning the lights on. They go off five minutes before the hour, and then again five minutes later. It's my responsibility. I hate it. It's a burden."

Dennis Ribbens, director of the library, admitted that there still were some bugs in the system. "The double cut-off seems to happen more at night, around 11 p.m. The lights don't go off at all at 8 p.m., 9 p.m. or 10 p.m.," said Ribbens. "I would rather bypass having the lights go off at 11 p.m. than have the inconvenience of them going off twice in five minutes."

Students have gone to drastic measures to keep the lights from going off every hour. "The students are taping the light switches up," said Stuyvenberg. "This burns out the switch mechanism. For the amount of money being saved, students could put up with a little hardship."

"Ultimately, there is no way to stop a person from being destructive," said Ribbens. "I can't believe students would be callous enough to do so if they knew of the benefits of the system and realized that they were only adding to LU's bill."

Some students are still unsure of the benefits of the system. "It's so worthless. It seems like it would take more energy to turn the lights



"What, me worry?"

off and on," said Jama.

"Basically, this isn't true, especially in terms of fluorescent fixtures," said Ribbens. Turning off and on the lights "doesn't take more energy, but does affect bulb life."

With a little patience on the students' part, the new lighting system will continue to save money. And, as Stuyvenberg said, "It keeps tuition from going sky-high."

Food preparation: A behind-the-scenes look

by Peter McGaffigan and Kristofer Swanson

You have undoubtedly wondered, at one time or another, what is involved in the preparation and serving of your meals.

It starts with Lori Gosz, the Director of Food Services/Conferences here at Lawrence University and a dietetics graduate of UW-Stout. She has carefully created a five-week menu cycle, interspersed with menus from home, that has occasional variations such as shish kebabs.

Food is ordered and purchased within the state by means of a bid system. On Monday afternoons and Tuesdays, salesmen come in and make a bid on some of the items being used during the following week. The lowest bid is not always the one accepted because Ms. Gosz considers the quality of the products to be important as well.

There are some rumors about the Lawrence food service, but most of them are fortunately false. For example, many people think that the cheese served is government cheese—this is not true. In fact, Lawrence

cannot get any government subsidies, according to Ms. Gosz, since it is a private school. The hamburgers and taco meat do not contain soybeans any more either. Before Christmas, they did contain

The new hours have been a source of controversy. The reason behind them is that with the absence of a break between breakfast and lunch, those who eat breakfast and stay for lunch are not recorded, thereby

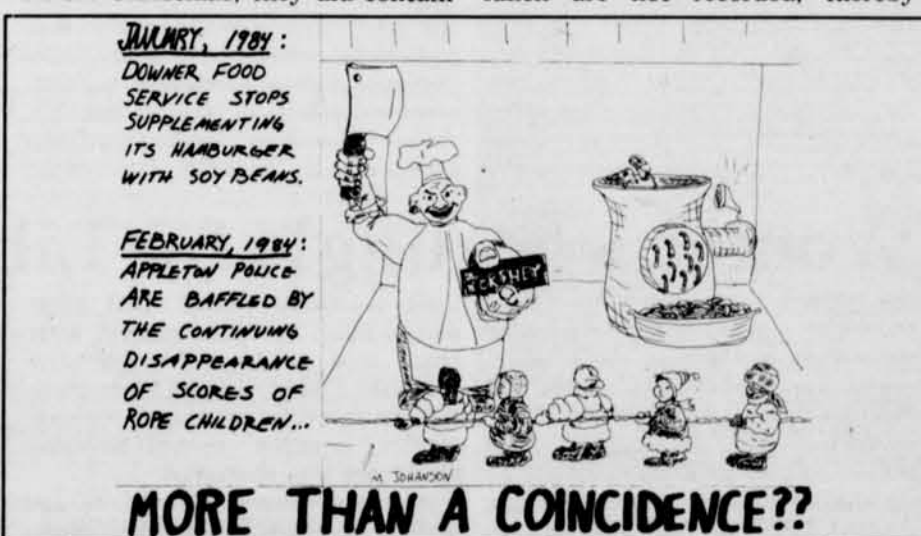
beginning of the year. Their purpose is to test new dishes and to bring complaints and suggestions to the attention of Ms. Gosz. The questionnaire you received last week was an effort to gain student input. Food Committee meetings are every other week in the Blue Room at 12:30 p.m., and all students on the board plan are welcome to attend.

If you think you may have detected discrepancies between

Colman should serve the same items as Downer

Downer and Colman dining halls, you are more than likely correct. For example, Colman coffee is mixed from a frozen concentrate while coffee served on the first floor of Downer is brewed. We feel that the people who eat at Colman should be offered the same items Downer serves. For instance, Downer had tablecloths on all tables and punch the day the shish kebabs were served, but to our recollection Colman did not. Also, until two weeks ago, fruit juice was never available at Colman at lunch or supper. In the future, we hope to see differences such as these rectified.

People can always complain about the food served, but we feel that the food service is overall quite good.



soybeans and were more nutritious, but due to complaints from students and workers, they are now pure beef. Vegetables do not have any sugar or salt added to them either, but there is a lot of sugar in the peanut butter.

causing inaccurate records for Downer. Also, people on the sports teams were arriving at the tail end of dinner, or sometimes missing dinner altogether. The new hours are (M-F): 7:30-10:00; 11:00-1:30; and 4:30-6:30.

A food committee, with two representatives from each residence hall, has been in existence since the

Prairie Folk's theatre group will appear in Coffeehouse

For a theatre group in the Dakotas, who is there to play to? Mostly farmers. Are farmers going to go see theatre? Not likely; they're too busy working, and what does theatre have to say about their lives? For the Dakota Theatre Caravan, the discouraging environment of the Dakotas was seen as a challenge and an opportunity to create a play that had far more to communicate to and about Americans today than do more standard productions. The play was written by Caravan members from interviews with citizens of small towns in the Dakotas, and then brought back to those same areas.

"Welcome Home" celebrates the historic and cultural heritage of the

people of the Midwest by portraying a slice of midwestern prairie life. It is a theatre for Dakota farmers and workers and must be evaluated in that context—it represents a belief in bringing theatre to people, and separating the traditional barriers between performers and audience.

The Dakota Theatre Caravan was born in the Dakotas, and since then has been featured on National Public Radio and in two documentary films about unique theatre companies.

The group will appear on campus Wednesday, Feb. 29 at 8 p.m. in the Coffeehouse. Tickets, at \$3.00 for the general public, will be available at the door.

Campus Crusade . . .

The Bible is interpreted very literally by the organization. "When God says 1000 (in the Bible), he means 1000," Jon remarked.

The focus of the group is supposed to be intensity in belief and in recruitment. The members within the group seemed to be typical, conscientious, students who are seeking close association with others of common religious tendencies. They certainly didn't strike me as religious fanatics bent on hassling others in order to enlarge the membership.

Some of the members used in-

teresting analogies to express their favorite things in life. "I love math, because it's perfect - like God," one member remarked. Jon summed up his wish for the group. He hopes that they will delight in God like he delights in a fudge sundae.

The meeting of the members next week will have a very practical side to it as well as working toward their ideal of establishing an intimate relationship with Christ. Jon promises to reveal a guaranteed method of getting better grades in less time. Now who could pass that up?

Under Seige: Anti-Defamation League Disput

by Sara McDonnell
and Rebecca Latorraca

Editors Note:

Elizabeth Fernea is a well known professor of Middle Eastern Studies at the University of Texas at Austin. Ms. Fernea has devoted much of her research to women's studies, particularly the role of women in Middle Eastern society. Besides writing numerous books, she has produced a number of documentary films concerning Arab women. In 1981 Ms. Fernea received a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) to produce a trilogy of films regarding the effects of economic, political, and social changes on women's roles in the Middle East. *Women Under Seige*, *The Price of Change*, and *A Veiled Revolution* were released in 1982. Since then, the films have been shown in Europe and the United States and were very well received.

Last term, two of her films were shown in a course on the Middle East and to the Lawrence Community. They were *The Women of Marakesh* and *Women Under Seige*. *A Veiled Revolution* will be shown on campus the first week of March.

Women Under Seige, portrayed the lives of six Arab Women who lived in a Palestinian refugee camp in Lebanon six miles north of the Israeli border. In a series of interviews, these women told how the Middle East conflict has changed the traditional social roles of Palestinian women. Because of the ongoing political turmoil of the region, wartime activities, for example, had become a simple fact of life for these women. The film showed how some women were learning how to handle guns and to sew, which have both been traditionally men's activities. One woman interviewed was an active member of the PLO. The film also showed how many non-military aspects of women's lives, such as dress, education, raising children, jobs, and attitudes towards marriage were changing.

Students who viewed *Women Under Seige* had conflicting opinions of it. A few students felt the film was propaganda for the PLO because it portrayed revolutionary activities in a 'favorable' light. Most students, however, disagreed, feeling that the film was a straightforward documentary simply portraying the life of the village women as it actually was. Part of that reality includes wartime activities.



We learned later that Ms. Fernea's film had been criticized by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith (ADL), an American Zionist Lobby. The ADL had brought their complaint about the film to the NEH. The ADL complaint was publicized in a New York Times article on June 25, 1983. In the article, Nathaniel Perlmutter of the ADL is quoted as saying that the film was "unabashed propaganda for the Palestine Liberation Organization." Perlmutter also asserted that "while the movie ostensibly depicts progressive social

changes wrought among Arab women by the Middle East conflict, it idealizes the PLO guerillas and their womenfolk."

According to the N.Y. Times article, William J. Bennett, chairman of the NEH, agreed with the ADL that the film was "propaganda." In the article, Bennett also says "Nothing in it was in the humanities. It's a political tract" and therefore, not appropriate for funding by an organization such as the NEH. Fun-

we decided to call the NEH to obtain a fuller explanation of the rationale behind the stance the organization had taken on the film issue. We interviewed Terry Krieger, a spokesman for the NEH. Krieger objected to the film because he felt the film was not representative of Palestinian women. The film showed "only one small segment of the Palestinian population." Also, Krieger explained that Palestine is a geographical area and was never a country. Thus, the individuals we call Palestinians are not only Arabs but also include a variety of religious and ethnic groups. He told us that the film falsely portrayed the village inhabitants as a "besieged population" engaged mainly in military activities without showing their "actual" daily activities. He added that the film was sympathetic

The NEH was taking a partisan stand

to the PLO, supporting its particular political ideology and cause. Krieger said that the NEH, being a tax-supported organization, should not fund projects which uphold particular political perspectives. The job of the NEH is to "enhance and promote certain areas of study in the humanities."

We felt that the most obvious problem with Krieger's argument dealt with his criticism concerning the film's "biased" perspective on the daily activities of the Palestinian women. The women interviewed in the film explain themselves how the war necessarily alters and re-orient their activities and attitudes in numerous ways. Not mentioned in the film, however, is the fact that the village was bombed 18 times in three months and that shortly after the film's production the town was completely destroyed by the Israeli's. These facts prove that war was a real and constant threat to the women of the village. Given these facts, it is not hard to believe that "military" activities were a part of

cont. on next page



by Lise Bulthuis

Personal Politics: The Roots of Women's Liberation in the Civil Rights Movement & The New Left

by Sara Evans; New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1979

"Realizing that this is a social problem of national significance not at all confined to our struggle for personal liberation within the Movement, we must approach it in a political manner. Therefore it is incumbent on us, as women, to organize a movement for women's liberation." —To the Women of the Left, Chicago, 1967

In the early sixties it was apparent to students involved with SNCC and SDS that the civil rights struggle was ripe to be waged. However, as women became increasingly involved in this struggle, only to be relegated to the typewriter and

Women's Struggle for Liberation

the coffepot, they recognized that the white supremacy mentality they were fighting against was white male supremacy. In *Personal Politics*, Sara Evans traces women's movement from its roots in civil rights and anti-war movements to its angry coming-of-age in Chicago, August 1967, at the National Conference for New Politics (NCNP).

In this revision of her doctoral dissertation, Evans uses a thorough blend of books, unpublished dissertations, personal files of key women in the movements, and 67 interviews with people who played important organizational roles in the rebirth of the radical feminist movement. These interviews form the backbone of her work, and when checked against documents and other records, they provide fascinating discrepancies which strengthen her argument. For example, a strong reflection on the status of women in the SDS (Students for a Democratic Society) is that one male leader could not name a single woman who attended a key conference, although papers and minutes of the conference noted that several women he knew well played key roles.

The connections between racism and sexism gave a major impetus to women involved in radical movements of the 60's. A primitive weapon in the fight for civil rights in the South was sex. Once white southern women started expressing

their sexuality (which had been denied them by white society) with black men in the movement, the very basis of racism as a justification to protect the white southern "ladies" from the "animal" urges of black men was shattered.

However, Evans goes on to explain, the white female-black male sexual relationships alienated an important part of the civil rights movement; black women. In "We Started from Different Ends of the Spectrum" (included in the appendix of *Personal Politics*) Cynthia Washington explains, "Certain differences result from the way in which black women grow up. We have been raised to function independently. The notion of retiring to housewifery someday is not even a reasonable fantasy." The black women were used to working hard for any gain they won, but the middle-class white women of the movement cut themselves off from these potential role models because of their sexual activity with black men. The black women of the movement could no longer find a committed relationship, because the white women of the movement, in fear of being accused of racism, allowed themselves to be sexually exploited by both black and white men in the movement. The resulting scar between black female-white female relations was a deep obstacle to future women's movements.

Slowly the women on both sides began to see their exploitation in the Civil Rights movement and the New Left. In an anonymous SNCC (Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee) Position Paper, incidents are cited of women with experience in the SNCC being forced to defer to men for final decisions on their projects, or simply never being allowed involvement past clerical duties despite their qualifications. In a more blatant, and much more publicized bon mot, Stokely Carmichael stated that "the only position for women in the SNCC is prone."

The anti-war movement provided a new logic for sexism; only men were drafted. By opposing the draft, men risked jail and showed "heroism." When women opposed the war, it was put down to a self-interested effort to keep a husband or lover at home. A few anti-war conferences included sessions on women in the movement, but few women attended, being more drawn to the immediate issues of resistance.

At the National Conference for New Politics in 1967, Jo Freeman and Shulamith Firestone presented demands that women be given equal votes at the conference. After William Pepper "patted Shulie on the head and said, 'Move on little girl; we have more important issues to talk about here than women's liberation,' " the movement was

Disputes Funding of Film on Palestinian Women

daily life and that the film is therefore completely realistic and not presenting the "biased" perspective that Krieger claims it does.

We also interviewed Ms. Fernea

controversial and that "combined with political issues, (it) makes it worse."

Many individuals and groups who had seen Ms. Fernea's films disagreed with the NEH criticisms

publicly stating his agreement with the assessment of the film given by the ADL and Perlmutter, broke with past NEH policy. Usually, Faris said, the NEH "just acknowledges complaints and swallows them." It seemed to Faris that Bennett and the NEH was therefore "taking a partisan stand" by allowing the views of the ADL, a particular partisan group, to influence the statements of NEH officials and by using the press to publicly support the ADL viewpoint. "That's not something you do with this kind of job." As Faris claimed in his letter to Bennett, for Bennett or the NEH to take what he believes to be a partisan stand violates the mandate of the NEH.

We agree with Faris's assessment of the controversy surrounding the film *Women Under Siege*. In the N.Y. Times article, the NEH clearly stated its agreement with and support of the complaints of the ADL. The NEH raised its objections, however, in the face of widespread international support for the films which Ms. Fernea has produced, including *Women Under Siege*. As evidence of support for and recognition of the high quality of Ms. Fernea's films is the large demand for and circulation of her films all over the world and the awards which they have won. Moreover, the outpouring of letters of support for Ms. Fernea's films in response to the NEH criticisms reinforces the fact that her films are generally highly acclaimed and that very few would

agree with the charges Perlmutter raised and which the NEH upheld. The NEH made no mention of this fact in their public statement and based their objections instead on a single group's opinion.

We believe that, while the NEH should acknowledge the complaints of such a group as the ADL, it is not right that this organization should uphold that particular viewpoint as fact. Doing so could now have opened the doors for a dangerous new policy for the NEH in which the organization would allow particular interest groups undue influence in formulating their project funding policies.

There is, in fact, some indication of this happening already. Through our interviews, we received the impression that there is a bias under the current administration against women's issues generally, as well as topics concerning social change. Some project proposals focusing on these topics have been denied funding. Ms. Fernea is but one such example. She did not receive funding for her latest film project dealing with Texan women's roles in the transformation of the American frontier.

As Ms. Fernea pointed out, women and social change are both important topics in the humanities. The apparent bias of the NEH against these topics makes it seem that the NEH is carrying out policies which contradict the very purpose of the organization.



about her reaction to the NEH statements about her film. Ms. Fernea told us that she felt that the criticisms were "ridiculous". She said that what the film did was to "show Palestinians as human beings with basically the same problems as any other women." Furthermore, she said, "most of the people interviewed had nothing to do with the PLO."

Ms. Fernea insisted that the film was not intended to make a political statement. The film guide which accompanies her film explicitly states that "...the film *Women Under Siege* was not designed to investigate the political activity of the PLO nor the larger problem of Arab refugees, but to look closely at women and the family in a wartime situation..." Ms. Fernea asserted that the real subject of the film is women and social change in times of political turmoil. As such, the film is in the category of the humanities. "Women's studies are part of the humanities...and this is a curriculum unit in social history," she said. Ms. Fernea feels that the NEH "has a responsibility to deal with all issues in the humanities" and those issues include women's studies. Ms. Fernea told us, however, that she felt women's issues are often considered

of the film and responded by writing letters to the NEH. Among these individuals was Professor James Faris from the University of Connecticut who is familiar with Ms. Fernea's research and films. In his letter to chairman Bennett, Faris gives testimony to Ms. Fernea's "excellent reputation, her fine work, sincerity and commitment to humanist goals." He goes on to deny that the film is "propaganda," stating "that the one film in question is of a Palestinian refugee camp does not make it 'politically tendentious' anymore than might the President's television broadcasts on a partisan issue. Palestinian refugee camps are a reality."

Faris also points out that if Ms. Fernea had "wanted to do a PLO propaganda film...funds from other sources would have been available" outside the NEH.

After six months, Faris received a response from Bennett claiming that Faris probably had not seen the film which he (Bennett) considered "neither balanced nor scholarly."

In our interview with Faris, he said he believed that the NEH and Perlmutter objected to the film simply because "it made Palestinians human beings." Moreover, Faris pointed out that Bennett, in



Downer Feminist Council aims to increase awareness

by Tammy J. Teschner

It would be silly to assume that the president of Colombia University, Dr. Grayson Kirk's statement "It would be preposterously naive to suggest that a B.A. can be made as attractive to girls as a marriage license," still holds true. At least many people today would reject this fatuous statement, and many Lawrentians at that. The function of women in society today is changing, but not by the mere fact that time is passing. Changes are taking place because of people, women and men alike, who are taking actions to make the roles of the sexes a bit more tantamount. The groups for "equal rights", "equal opportunities" and the like exist all over the country, but they all are not so drastic and pronounced as the group of women who burned their bras on Fifth Avenue in 1970, or have as loud a voice as Phyllis Schlafly had to stop the ERA bill from gaining legislation. One such group exists in Appleton, in fact, right here on the Lawrence Campus.

The Downer Feminist Council is a "consciousness raising" group for men and women to "increase the

awareness for the alternatives for women and men," claims Kathy Abromeit, the person-in-charge of DFC. "Our main goal is to make people recognize their freedom to develop their total potential and to encourage creative thinking." Another objective of DFC is to get rid of the stereotyping of the sexes. It once was said, "The emotional, sexual, and psychological stereotyping of females begins when the doctor says: 'It's a girl.'" Downer Feminist wants to forego the images men and women feel they need to live up to, although they don't deny the differences between the sexes. "You can't say men and women are equal. Comparing the two is like comparing apples and oranges," says Ms. Abromeit.

Downer Feminist Council has been on campus a number of years, but its most active time was about six years ago, when a female was running for a political office. Why the decline in popularity? "There's not such a political emphasis today," says Abromeit. "There's a shift in trends—look how people have gone from prep to punk. Also, many of the students here are

apathetic—they have no reason to go out and support a group like DFC."

The awareness group consists of about ten members, with three of these being men. They used to have meetings on Thursday nights at 8:00 p.m. in a meeting room in Colman until February 1st, when their room was taken away. Says Abromeit, "The new Beta chapter needed a room, so they gave the room we were supposed to move into to them. If the school wants to promote 'The Lawrence Difference' and a liberal education, their actions would be enforcing their words." Although the DFC meeting and resource (pamphlets) room is still seeking relocation, there are many books on reserve in the library available for anyone and everyone's use. Titles include *On Understanding Women*, *Non-Sexist Education*, *Human Sexuality*, *Gay Source: A Catalog For Men*, and quite a few more. One of the main jobs for DFC is Women's Week, which will be April 1-8 this year. The week will include recitals, poetry readings and lectures on the topic of women.

When asked about the role of

women on this campus, Abromeit said that it is "disgusting". "Look at how many women professors are here, and how many of those are the head of their department. All the desk people in the dorms are ladies; once one told me that the school wants it that way, you know, the "mother" image so anyone can feel free to talk to them. Almost every person in Downer, the kitchen, are females, as well as the Grill. In the Business Office the vast majority of the employed are women. As for the administration, there are no role models for women at Lawrence University."

One of the most important reasons for the existence of groups like DFC is to have a support group. "Socially, we are taught to put much of the blame on ourselves, and that we often overreact," said Abromeit. "Once I was sitting at lunch with three male students, and one of our professors walked in. The prof., who is a man, greeted my male companions by name, and simply smiled at me and rubbed my arm. I couldn't believe it! Then I told one of my female friends about the incident, and she acted like it was no big

NOT THE REAL WORLD

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The 25th Personals

BARB MEYER - What's new? Or haven't you discovered yet? *The Pimpers*
Happy Valentine's Day, Ron Miles.

PILLOW SEX, Oh Valentine, where are you? *DEET*

Um, ah-attention everyone with forensic experience in high school. (That's speech, not dead bodies). Um, East High School needs judges for a contest on April 6th and 7th. Pay is, um, \$5 per round-six rounds. And, in conclusion, if you're interested, contact Dave King in 203 Ormsby - soon.

Will fourth floor do it again this weekend?

LTS - Hope you haven't forgotten last term already... *The I hate freshmen men club.*

522 - Linda Black and the liquid dinner. Let's keep up the good record! *BCP*

Happy V-Day, Tim - We may not be together on this day, but you're in my heart and thoughts always. I miss you! *ILYVVM...Yours Forever, Your transatlantic sweetheart, RLS*

BIRGIT G. - What was this deep quote of the week: "I am no cheese and not a boy" supposed to mean?

KATE CLAYTON-JONES, I hope you are enjoying this week...more to come...Love, *Your Big Sis*

General Announcements

CELEBRATE
Can you top this? The 1984 "Celebrate" Committee is searching high and low for an imaginative artist to create a new "Celebrate" logo and design. Put your talents to work. Thousands of people will see your autographed design on t-shirts, posters, programs, and fliers distributed throughout the Appleton area and beyond. Turn in your entries to the Office of Campus Life by February 29. If your idea is selected, you get a free "Celebrate" t-shirt. What a deal! For more information, contact the Office of Campus Life at ext. 6600.

TEST YOURSELF.
Can you manage your time productively? Work 2-4 hours a week consistently? Are you success-oriented? Self-motivated? Marketing position available on campus. 1-800-243-6679.

Writers Needed for a New Magazine
The editor of a new publication called "Dorm Magazine" is looking for writers. He would like interested authors to submit samples of writing to him. If a story is accepted, they will pay \$150 per typeset page. The magazine will be published for students in the Fall of 1984, and they hope to cover a full range of topics. The publisher is Campus Publishers, Inc. Send samples to: Peter Spink, senior editor Dorm Magazine Colgate Street No. 5 Closter NJ 07624

Summer Employment Opportunity for Lawrence Students at Bjorklund

Applications are now being accepted in the Financial Aid Office, Brokaw Hall, for work opportunities for returning Lawrence students at Bjorklund, Baileys Harbor, Wisconsin. Applicants are asked to have letters of recommendation from two former employers and from two Lawrence faculty members with whom the student has worked closely. Students must have a complete commitment for the summer weeks between June 11 and August 26 (willing to work staggered weeks - every Saturday and some Sundays, though only 40 hours each week). Lodging and cooking facilities will be provided by the University. Tasks will include general maintenance and custodian work, forestry-wood cutting work, kitchen and dining room rotation, as well as conducting of public visitations and tours. Completed applications should be in the Financial Aid Office by Thursday, March 8, 1984. Interviews with Mr. Hopfensperger, Resident Director of Bjorklund, will be held the 12th and 13th of March. All applicants will be advised as to the decision as soon as possible.

TEST YOURSELF.
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APPLETON, WIS. - The Lawrence University Choir will conclude its spring tour with a concert at Lawrence Memorial Chapel, Sunday, February 26, at 8 p.m. Assistant Professor of Music and chairman of choral studies at Lawrence, William Hienz, Jr., will conduct.

The program will feature choral music spanning five centuries, including "Four Motets," by Maurice Durufle, selections from "A Nation of Cowslips" by Minnesota composer Dominick Argento, and "In the Beginning of Creation" by Daniel Pinkham. Sacred selections will include such works as "O Magnum Mysterium" by renaissance Spanish composer Tomas Luis de Victoria, "Quem Vidist Pastores" by Elizabethan composer Richard Deering, and Psalm 98 by the late German musician Hugo Distler. Also featured on the program will be a group of spirituals, including "Sometimes I Feel Like a Moanin Dove," arranged by Barker-Shaw.

The concert is part of the choir's 1984 spring tour, which include stops in Middleton, Wis., Milwaukee, Edina, Minn., and their home concert in the Lawrence Memorial Chapel.

The program is open to the public. A free-will offering will be received.

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University of Rochester
Department of Biology
Rochester, N.Y. 14627

SPORT

Spitting cows and scary busrides:

Swimmers fly, have a smiley time, and set records

by Serewicz
and Uram

Since the last edition of the Lawrentian, the women's and men's swim team have been flying through the water.

The first meet was in Oshkosh on Saturday, Jan. 14. The women had a triangular meet with LaCrosse. The opposing teams, consisting mostly of P.E. majors, was a nice introduction for the season. Where else would you get a chance to see a cow of a woman spit in the water in which you have to swim? Scott Stepanski, star freshman swimmer, led the team in scoring. Dave Zeiss attempted to swim the 200 IM with a leg brace but was unable to complete the race. For the women the final score was L.U. 4, U.W.O. 42, and U.W.L. 61. The men's team scored 24 points to U.W.O.'s 66.

The second meet was at Carthage College on Thurs., Jan. 20. The men's relay took first place although Mike Uram had trouble concentrating on the race. Julie Stoker, star freshman backstroker, almost missed a race because of her involvement with her Walkman. L.U. women scored a victory, 56-51. The men's team results were L.U. 33 and Carthage 59. Not many on the team will forget the three hour bus ride home in a freezing bus listening to Mike's "Carpenter's Greatest Hits" album.

The third meet, L.U.'s first home meet was against Ripon on Jan. 26. The highlight of the meet was when Irene Serewicz swam the 500 free, beat the guy from Ripon in the next lane and received a hug and a kiss. Wow! The timers included C.J.

Sheldon, Marie Lipari, Derrick Dewalt, and Desmond Newton. Final score for the women was L.U. 90 and Ripon 3!! For the men the score was L.U. 40 and Ripon 59.

The fourth meet, at Beloit College,

team was sick. Mike Uram swam the 1000 free for the first time winning second place with a time of 12:54.7. Amy Aronson, the bright and energetic freshman, swam the 500 free for the first time. Nancy

Brassard set the record at 2:08.3. Kara Randall set the 200 IM record at 2:37.3. The 200 free relay record was set by Bauder, Stoker, Wilkinson, and Randall at 1:54.7. The 400 free relay record was set by Serewicz, Randall, Moercher, and Bauder at 4:13.9. The 100 free record was set by Kara Randall at 1:00.86. The 100 breaststroke record was set by Nancy Brassard at 1:17.7. The 1000 free record was set by Irene Serewicz at 14:27.33. Lisa Krolow should be commended for her persistence in swimming a great 100 fly!!

All in all, the season has gone well with the season being characterized by Walkman's, McDonald's, Doritos, and dirty jokes.

Remember that to any home meet the first 200 people get in free. We would like to thank the wrestling team for their spectator support (even if they are trying to cut weight at the same time!!)



took place on Jan. 28. Brad Aspgrén swam his first 1000 free winning third place with a time of 17:53.91. Needless to say, we were glad that he made it. Dave Zeiss won the 200 back with a time of 2:28.37 with Aspgrén coming in second with a time of 2:40.34. The men's 400 medley relay, consisting of Zeiss, Uram, Stepanski, and Purdue won with a time of 4:21.74. The men's score was L.U. 35 and Beloit 64. The women's score was L.U. 60 and Beloit 47. The treacherous roads home were scary but Steve Purdum pulled everyone through with his fancy "CB" talk. Thanks Steve (10-4 Good Buddy).

The fifth meet, at L.U., took place on Feb. 3 against the U. of Chicago. Scott Stepanski was out of action so that meant that 1/5 of the

Brassard, with her rubdowns gained a first in the 100 breaststroke. Gwen Bauder and her Walkman kept people entertained during diving. Final score for the men was L.U. 20 and U. of Chicago 78. The results of the women's meet with Chicago was reversed by the meet official when it was learned that Chicago entered two women in four events. In a co-ed meet (NCAA rules) the men and women's teams are only allowed to enter each swimmer in 3 events each. Because of this the women won the meet and Chicago was disqualified.

The team records this year are being broken left and right. Scott Stepanski has the freshman record in the 500 free with a time of 5:18.6. The women's 200 medley relay on Bauder, Randall, Stoker, and



Viking Shorts

—Despite the one-point loss to Beloit Tuesday night, it was a noteworthy game for sophomore guard Jeff Wilcox, who etched his name into the Lawrence record book. Wilcox ended the game with his 75th assist of the season, breaking the old single-season mark of 74 set by Joel Ungrodt in 1963-64.

—At the start of this season, Coach Gallus said one of the keys would be the play of his six sophomores. Tuesday's win over Northwestern saw three of those sophomores, Steve Anderson, Dave Comber and Chris Marohl come off the bench to score a combined 34 points, hitting 14 of 22 shots and

grabbing 19 rebounds.

—Howard Cohn's 10 rebounds in the Northwestern game marked the eighth time in 13 games this season he has rebounded in double figures.

—Dan Busiel's shot at becoming the 10th member of Lawrence's 1,000-point club is going to come up short. Going into this weekend's action, Busiel has scored 904 points in 70 games, a 12.9 career average. In his four years, Busiel has missed 15 games due to sprained ankles and a broken nose. Had he been able to play in even half of those games and score at his career average, he would have easily topped the 1,000-point mark.



IM—Plantz bowls best, Carnival players register

by Cam Jackson
and Ted Torgerson

The intramural bowling season is in full swing with three weeks of bowling gone and three more to come. The teams to beat seem to be Plantz and the Faculty/Staff teams.

Plantz won the first week's event by knocking down 1901 pins, followed by the Deltas (1619 pins) and the Sig Eps (1555 pins). Plantz was led by "Slim" Whitman, Brian Seering, Tim Toole and the outstanding Cam Jackson. Jeff Rach of the Faculty/Staff team handed in the high series so far this season with a 641.

In the second week, the Faculty/Staff team, led by Peter Fritzell, Dave Noviches, Jules LaRocque and Jeff Rach piled up 2,137 pins. The Sig Eps were second

with 1916 and Plantz finished third with 1724 pins. Jeff Rach again handed in the high score (574) and the women's top honors went to Linda Fuerst who posted a 494 series.

The third week saw Plantz return to the top, just edging out the Faculty/Staff team and the Sig Eps. Brian Seering, "Slim" Whitman, John Nuemiller and Andy Scott led the Plantz team, with Whitman bowling a week high 549 series on his birthday!

Cribbage and backgammon players are advised to register at the information desk for tournaments set for Winter Carnival, February 25.

If there are any questions concerning intramural activities contact Cam Jackson or your intramural representative.



Phone: 739-1223
CONKEY'S

Please Remember to Pick up Textbooks.
Conkey's will begin returning texts to the publishers next week.

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Future of Labor depends on cooperation, says Raskin

and old that could well occur as a result of the rise in two-tier wage scales. These scales, says Raskin, strike at what "has always been at the heart of union function—equal pay for equal work." Without this equal pay, divisions within the unions are likely to become even worse. "The rest of this century will see a battle steadily intensifying in bitterness between young and old workers over who is standing in whose way—a battle that will challenge in the most aggravating and divisive way the solidarity of the labor movement and the capacity for statesmanship of its leaders."

But the times are not good for employers, either, says Raskin. "The exigencies of the marketplace" dictate that employers must cut labor costs. According to *Business Week*, June 30, 1980, the U.S. lost 23% of its share of the world market in the 1970's, compared with a 16% decline in the 1960's. U.S. industry's share of the domestic market also dropped—"The decline in the U.S. position in the 1970's alone amounted to some 125 billion dollars in lost production and a loss of at least 2 million industrial jobs" (*Business Week*).

Clearly, says Raskin, the fates of both the labor movement and U.S. industry are intertwined. "Economic realities as intractable as the ones I have...been describing make inescapable a switch from the pugnacious policies of the past to a new approach rooted in a recognition that American labor and industry will die together if they don't learn to live together." Workers and employers need to work together to make their companies more competitive, he says. Employers must expand quality of worklife programs and give workers greater involvement in decision-making. Workers

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One of the questions that arises from Mr. Raskin's lecture involves the change in union leadership from responsive leaders like John L. Lewis to unresponsive Lane Kirklands. Why has such a change occurred? Why have union leaders become so divorced from their own membership? What has frustrated union rank-and-file reform movements in the recent past? These questions must be answered before it is possible to understand how union leaders are to be made more responsive to their membership. And responsive they will have to be, if workers are to be delivered over to economic democracy.

Raskin's vision of the future is one shared these days by many who oppose Reagan and his conservative cohorts' hard-line austere programs. Bluestone and Harrison, Dan Luria and Jack Russel, Martin Carnoy and Derek Shearer are only a few. "Economic Democracy," or "Rational Reindustrialization," they argue, is the only way to preserve and revitalize America's economic system. The restructuring of America's economy along these lines is one of the most dynamic issues of the 1980's. Mr. Raskin in this past week has provoked much discussion, but we have learned only the tip of the iceberg. We hope that the university will help provide further opportunities of forums for the discussion of this issue which will affect us all.



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DFL Promotes Awareness

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Women and civil rights

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Campaigns on Campus

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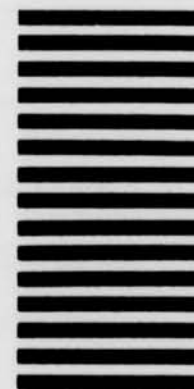
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